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INFORMATION FROM
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REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY	USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION	1949-50
SUBJECT	Economic; Technological - Electrical industry		
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers	DATE DIST.	21 Mar 1950
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR	NO. OF PAGES	4
DATE PUBLISHED	6 Nov 1949 - 3 Jan 1950		
LANGUAGE	Russian	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

PRODUCE NEW WELDING EQUIPMENT; SCORES POWER-STEALING IN YERVAN

/Numbers in parentheses refer to list of appended sources./

Leningrad

The Elektrik Plant has recently consigned a large shipment of welding transformers and spot-welding units to Moscow and Chelyabinsk. (1) The new machinery was produced under the plant's 1950 quota. (2) The plant has pledged to hit the production level planned for 1950 by 21 December and to release an experimental butt-welding unit and an automatic combination arc-welding unit by the same date. (3) Two new-type contact-welding units went into assembly on 3 January. The units have their own electric current supply and should for this reason find wide application in rural areas not served by power lines. (4)

The Leningrad Division of the Foundry and Press Workers Scientific Engineering and Technical Society is demanding greater precision in foundry work to cut down on subsequent machining needed by forgings and stampings. The need for electric furnaces, such as the four now in use at the Krasnogvardeyets Plant for tempering metals by resistance methods, and for crank presses, now successfully operating at the Svoboda Plant, are first on the list of desired equipment. More manipulators for inserting and removing forgings from furnaces are also needed. The society also urges more hot stamping, contour rolling, and electric-spark hardening of dies. Broader application of spectral analysis is also being pushed. (5)

A number of engineers, representing many of the country's largest machine-building plants, have gathered in Leningrad to study high-frequency metal-treating methods. The high-frequency method was introduced in Leningrad industry by V. Vologdin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR. The courses have been organized by the Leningrad Division of the Scientific Engineering and Technical Association of Machine Builders. (6)

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Moscow

The Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine-Building has produced a new universal welding tractor, the UT-1250. This is an automatic machine, designed to weld metals by means of different types of electrodes ranging between 2.5 and 6 millimeters in diameter. It will permit the welder to do up to 83 meters of seam per hour. This is considerably more than the productive capacity of any other existing type of machine. The tractor weighs no more than 44 kilograms. This machine will broaden, to a great extent, the application of automatic welding, particularly in the heavy-machine-building plants. (7)

The UT-1250 welding tractor represents an improvement of the old UT-1500, since it is 31 kilograms lighter and more easily movable. Its case can hold 10 kilograms of electrode wire. Its current rate varies from 300 to 1,250 amperes. The new machine is superior to foreign types in that it has a nonstep speed regulator which permits smooth speed changing. Different welding speeds can be obtained while the machine is in motion, without need to change any of the parts. It is extremely simple to operate; the worker only has to load the chamber with wire, put the fusing agent in the hopper and set the speed of the carriage and the electric current. (8)

In comparison with 1948, the Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich increased its 1949 output as follows: electric motors of 100 kilowatts or more, 1.5 times; motors of less than 100 kilowatts, 3 times; magnetic drill units, 45 percent; and oil rheostats, more than double. In honor of Stalin's birthday the workers pledged to produce 500 electric motors of 100 kilowatts or more, and 450 motors of less than 100 kilowatts, the latter to total not less than 85,000 kilowatts, and 700 oil rheostats above plan. At the same time the plant decided to begin production of high-voltage AM6-137/4 electric motors and to release 25 such machines by 20 December. To carry out the 1950 program, the plant will increase its productive capacity 20 percent and install by 20 December a paint-drying conveyer in the heavy-motor assembly shop. By 10 December, the nonferrous-metals casting shop is to be retooled and the core room reorganized. (9)

The paint-drying conveyer pledged for completion by 20 December, at the Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, was ready by that date. The conveyer is 50 meters long and in 13½ hours does a job which formerly took 72 hours. (10)

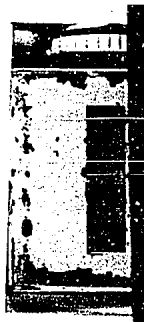
The Dinamo Plant imeni Kirov has put into operation a new high-power boring machine and a four-spindle plano-milling machine for use on electric motor casings. The armature shop will shortly receive a special new lathe for machining commutators. The new lathe will replace several low-duty machine tools formerly used in this operation. (11)

Plant No 6 of the Moscow City Local Industry Trust has begun production of small electric motors for home use. (12)

Stalinabad

An engineer of the Central Repair Shops System, Ministry of Public Utilities Tadzhik SSR, writes to Kommunist Tadzhikstana, 19 November 1949:

"The Ministry of Public Utilities decided to undertake the manufacture of electric control panels in its central repair shops. There were, however, no drawings for such panels in the ministry. It was suggested that I work out the design. After several experiments I built an experimental model. A commission approved my design and I was designated to get production underway in our shops.



"On an order from the Glavelektrosbyt (Main Administration of Electrical Products Sales, Ministry of Electrical Industry USSR) we put out 2,000 new panels. The ordering administration, however, took only 500 of them with the excuse that the demand in the republic was small, although in Stalinabad itself, more than 50 percent of the apartments have wooden switchboards!

"According to a decree of the Stalinabad City Executive Committee, the wooden switchboards were to be replaced with marble boards made by our shops. This replacement is being delayed.

"The construction brigades of the Stalinabad City Industries Combine should get this conversion underway in the shortest possible time. Our shops can supply the units needed." (13)

Yerevan

Construction managers in Yerevan continue to violate regulations established by the Board of the Yerevan Electrical Trust, despite the board's repeated warnings. The violations include wiring without conformance to law or technical standards, illegally tapping the network for electric supply, increasing prescribed capacities, and using electricity for heating purposes. It is compulsory that subscribers whose systems do not have electric meters have sealed current boxes. -- Notice from the Board, Yerevan Electrical Trust. (14)

The Yerevan Cable Plant reports that it is currently making 78 different kinds of cable. Of these, 22 went into production during 1949. (15)

Tallin

The Tallin Polytechnical Institute is collaborating closely with industrial enterprises. Its laboratory for testing the resistance of materials alone carries out more than 400 experiments and evaluations annually; its chemical laboratory performs over 100 analyses and evaluations. The institute gives continual assistance to such plants as the "Estonenergo," Electric Element, "IKA," and "Arba." The institute, jointly with the "Sel'elektro" Trust, has carried out an extensive investigation of the electric power reserves of Saarmaa and Kiyumaa and the possibilities of kolkhoz electrification.

The institute's chair in thermodynamics is, at present, engaged in research on the properties of diatomite and its use as an insulation material. However, the management of the "Eesti Diatomit" Plant has so far shown little interest in this very important problem and has failed to respond to the institute's request for cooperation. (16)

Zaprudnya

The Zaprudnya Glass Plant is about to put into operation a third assembly line for 1,000-watt bulbs. By 21 December, a semiautomatic machine for blowing high-wattage bulbs will be completed. (17)

SOURCES

1. Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 284, 3 Dec 49
2. Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 285, 4 Dec 49
3. Leningradskaya Pravda, No 285, 4 Dec 49
4. Trud, No 2, 3 Jan 50
5. Leningradskaya Pravda, No 280, 29 Nov 49
6. Moskovskiy Komsomolets, No 141, 19 Nov 49
7. Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 263, 6 Nov 49

8. Vechernyaya Moskva, No 267, 10 Nov 49
9. Krasnyy Flot, No 286, 4 Dec 49
10. Vechernyaya Moskva, No 299, 20 Dec 49
11. " " No 288, 7 Dec 49
12. " " No 274, 19 Nov 49
13. Kommunist Tadzhikstana, No 227, 19 Nov 49
14. Kommunist, No 264, 3 Dec 49
15. " No 278, 7 Dec 49
16. Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 291, 11 Dec 49
17. Trud, No 293, 13 Dec 49

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